REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,595.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

Lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type. 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. DACCA, 2,748 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves Tuticorin	8
,, Ratnagherry	Sept. 1	,, Colombo	9
,, Vingorla	2	,, Negapatam	12
,, Goa	2	,, Pondichery	13
,, Carwar	2	,, Madras	15
,, Mangalore	4	,, Masulipatam	16
,, Cananore	4	,, Coconada	17
,, Tellicherry	4	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Calicut	5	,, Dimlicotta	19
,, Beypore	5	,, Gopalpore	19
,, Cochin	6	,, False Point	20
,, Allepey	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

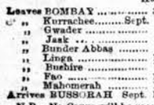
The S.S. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSSORAH	20
,, Kurrachee	Sept. 3	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Gwader	5	,, Fao	20
,, Jask	7	,, Bushire	23
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Baharein	27
,, Linga	10	,, Linga	27
,, Bushire	12	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Fao	14	,, Muscat	Oct. 1
,, Mahomerah	14	,, Kurrachee	6
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 15	Arrives BOMBAY	Oct. 9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

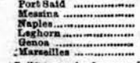
The S. S. VICTORIA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

[PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Without Wines.
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.	
Suez	36	22	8		
Port Said	38	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	52	35	14	10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 18 7.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

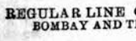
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay July 1876

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE First class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 10th November 1876.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 11th August 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N.R.	3763	600	26th—Southampton. Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N.R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2932	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N.R.	2468	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers landing Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, and proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massageries on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., together that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gray (3,429 Tons and 550 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2227	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	25th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 600

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 23th July 1 6.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay,

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN TRADE WITH GOOD WILL ATTACHED OF THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT KNOWN BY THE NAME OF "INDIAN STATESMAN" AT SASSOON'S BUILDING.

On THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1876, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee and *In Re* Mr. S. L. Blanchard, an insolvent, the whole of his stock-in-trade of printing and publishing establishment, consisting of printing presses, types, type cases, compositors tables, office furniture, fireproof treasury safe by John Lord and Co., Bradford Reference books, &c., &c., &c.

For sale on Commission—1 first rate solid Mahogany Semi Grand Piano by John Broadwood & Sons with double cover.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.
WEEKLY SALE,

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A flesabitten grey Arab horse of 5-14—13, goes in harness and saddle, quiet.

A handsome bay Australian horse, goes in single and double harness.

A Shetland pony, little beauty.

A strong Mysore bullock.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
GOLD FOR INDIA:
OR
REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.
BY
LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'s Mint.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOULARDINES.
32 *inches wide, 8 annas per yard.*

LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with ¼ in. Navy Blue Stripe.
LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with ⅛ in. Navy Blue Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with ¼ in. Navy Blue Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with ⅛ in. Navy Blue Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with Navy Blue Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Narrow Violet Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅛ in. Light Blue Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ¼ in. Light Blue Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅛ in. Light Blue Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with 1 in. Light Blue Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with ⅛ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with ⅛ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with ¼ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with 1 in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT GREEN GROUND, with Narrow White Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with ⅛ in. Green Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅛ in. Brown Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with 1 in. Brown Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Narrow Peacock Green Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with Narrow Violet Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅛ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅛ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with ⅛ in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with 1 in. Violet Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with Narrow Scarlet Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with ¼ in. Scarlet Stripe.
LIGHT BUFF GROUND, with ⅛ in. Scarlet Stripe.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with Violet Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with Violet Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with Violet Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.
LIGHT MAUVE GROUND, with Violet Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with Dark Blue Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with Dark Blue Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Scarlet Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Scarlet Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Scarlet Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Scarlet Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Scarlet Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Blue Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Violet Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Violet Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Violet Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Violet Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT DRAB GROUND, with Dark Brown Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with White Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.
NAVY BLUE GROUND, with White Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.
NAVY BLUE GROUND, with White Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT BROWN GROUND, with Light Blue Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
LIGHT BLUE GROUND, with White Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.
DARK MAROON GROUND, with White Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.
DARK MAROON GROUND, with White Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
SEA GREEN GROUND, with White Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.
SEA CRIMSON GROUND, with White Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.
LIGHT GREEN GROUND, with White Spot, ¼ inch Diameter.
NAVY BLUE GROUND, with Small Light Spot.
NAVY BLUE GROUND, with White Spot, ⅛ inch Diameter.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.,
KALBADAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS.—TERMS CASH.

	Rs.	a.
Mackenzie's Roman Law, 4th edn. 1876	7	0
Chambers' Manual of Indian and British Agriculture	6	0
Capt. M. Taylor's Ralph Darnell	18	0
Do. Tara; a Mahratha Tale, 3 vols.	18	0
Do. Confessions of a Thug	3	8
Moore's Family Medicine for India	5	0
Hopkinson on the Indicator and the Steam-Engine, 1875	8	0
Forney's Catechism of the Locomotive, 1875	5	8
Trautwine's Engineer's Pocket Book	11	4
Engineer's, Architect's and Contractor's Pocket Book	3	0
Ainsley's Engineer's Manual of the Local Marine Board Examinations, with Supplement	6	0
Reed's Engineer's Hand-Book	3	12
Col. Malleson's Native States of India	8	8
Richard's Steam Engine Indicator	5	8
Burgh's Indicator Diagram	3	12
Roads and Rail Roads; by Gillespie	7	8
Architect's and Civil Engineer's Text Book	3	0
Architect' Guide; by G. Rennie, C. E. and E	2	0
Templeton's Millwright and Engineer's Companion	3	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, from January to June 1876	3	12
Ure's Cotton Manufacture, 2 vols	6	0
Wright's Provincial Dictionary	6	0
Skelton's Mechanic's Guide	4	4
Twisden's Theoretical Mechanics	4	12
Surgeon's Pocket Book; by Surg.-Major J. H. Porter	4	4
Bryant's Surgery 2 vols	14	0
Churchill's Diseases of Children	7	0
Sir R. Phillips' Million of Facts	4	8
Our Indian Empire; by Rev. Norwood, 1876	4	4
Prof. Ferrie's Philosophical Remains, 2 vol	14	0
Life of H. Henry Lawrence	7	0
Trevelyan's Life of Lord Macaulay, 2 vols	21	0
Cobden Club Essays (second series) 1871-2	8	8
Col. Malleson's Essays on Indian History Subjects	3	0
Emerson's Letters and Social Aims, 1876	4	4
Wilson's Abode of Snow, 1876	6	0
Taylor's Four Years' Campaign in India, 1876	4	4
Undeveloped Wealth and State Reproductive Works in India; the ways to prevent famine, &c., &c.	6	0
Palmer's Leaves from a Word Hunter's Note Book	4	4
Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 2 vols	8	8
Nare's Glossary Illustrating English Authors, particularly Shakespeare, 2 vols	12	0
Cresy's Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering	21	0
Mayne's Indian Penal Code, 9th edition 1876	14	0

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. GLAMORGAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Steamer.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Glamorgan.

Bombay, 23rd August 1876.

JUST ARRIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of BECK and Co.'s celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, having obtained the FIRST PRIZE at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. For particulars apply to the GODOWNKEEPER of the Undersigned.

KNOOP & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1876.

In 2 vols. Cloth, Rs. 8-4.
THE VISIT OF THE
PRINCE OF WALES.
A Chronicle of His Royal Highness's Journeyings in India, Ceylon, Spain, and Portugal.
By GEORGE WHEELER, of the *Central News*.
With Map and Diaries.
BOMBAY: THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED, 8vo. CLOTH, Rs. 12-8.
BANNU;
OR OUR AFGHAN FRONTIER.
By S. S. THORBURN, I. C. S.
BOMBAY: THACKER, VINING & Co.

Now Ready, Price Rs. 4-4.
MOLESWORTH'S POCKET BOOK
OF ENGINEERING FORMULÆ, &c.
BOMBAY: THACKER, VINING & Co.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY, Rs. 7-8.
THE
FAMILY MEDICAL GUIDE.
By GEORGE FULLERTON, C.M., and M.D.
BOMBAY: THACKER, VINING & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, Price Rs. 90.
Imperial 4to. Illustrated with 50 Double Plates and upwards of 250 Woodcuts, with 400 Pages of Text, elegantly and substantially bound in Morocco.
HUMBER'S WATER SUPPLY OF CITIES AND TOWNS.
Full Prospectus may be had on application.
BOMBAY: THACKER, VINING & Co.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.
USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEROOTS and CIGARS of the BEST INDIAN MANUFACTURE. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

COLABA.—A GENTLEMAN may have a HOME with a family having a Cool Bungalow open to the Sea Breeze. Apply to "X," of this paper.

FOR SALE, at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 5, Forbes Street.
CHAMPAGNE—Freminet and Fils, quarts Rs. 34 per dozen.
,, pints ,, 18 ,,
ANGUS SON & Co.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST.

FIRST GRAND SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCE OF PROFESSOR THORN,
Magician to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany.
The Programme will consist of—

MAGIC.
MUSIC.
MIMICRY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 4. Family Ticket for Three, Rs. 10.
Second Class, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. M. BRESLAUER and Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open at 8: to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

ADDRESS—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN JONES' ("Standard" Brand)
Old Tom. RUM—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curaçao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of the BUILDING in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and formerly in the occupation of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited. Particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, of which the price ranges from Rs 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given to any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, and supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Sickree Gully

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY
FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London W., England. In boxes, 1s 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will be quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "W. LILIAN LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA—Messrs. TR ACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.

All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape ..... Rs. 14 to 80
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c..... Rs. 20 to 80
For dress and evening wear, handsomely set with Gems ..... Rs. 40 to 120
For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones .. Rs. 10 to 25
Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and nut are now very fashionable from, ... Rs. 10 per pair

BROOCHES.

All Gold for morning wear Rs. 20 to 70
For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less valuable ..... Rs. 35 to 100
Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Rifle Prizes..... Rs. 50 to 100
For mourning black enamelled with appropriate emblems and monograms, and recess for portrait or hair..... Rs. 25 to 75
Scotch Pebble, Agate and Malachite Silver mounted, Rs 10 to 35
Florence and Roman Mosaic ..... Rs. 30 to 70

BRACELETS.

All Gold Band Bracelets... Rs. 50 to 100
All Gold Bracelets with ornamental Fronts ..... Rs. 50 to 300
All Gold Bracelets flexible jointed like the "Cuirass"..... Rs. 100 to 370
Gem Bracelets inexpensive set with Pearls, Corals Turquoises and small rubies. Emeralds, diamonds, &c., and others decorated with enamel in colors ..... Rs. 65 to 300
"Souvenir" Bracelets; the design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto and folding up as a book locket, in all Gold 250; in Gems ..... Rs. 400

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Have just received a Splendid Assortment from the *First Manufacturers, Lincoln, Bennett & Co., Ellwood and Sons and Andre.*

DRESS HATS.

Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Black Silk, best quality 16 8
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Drab Naples Felt, best quality 12 8

LIGHT HATS,
FOR EVENING WEAR.

ELLESMERE—Black stiff Felt, Medium, Square Crown, Wide and Narrow Brims 9 8
ELLESMERE—Light Fawn, the latest novelty, High Stiff Square Crown 10 8
GENEVA—Black Soft Felt, High Square 8 8
GENEVA—Light Fawn, Soft Felt, High Square 9 8
TALBOT.—Black Soft Felt, Square Crown, Spring Brim 8 8
Drab do. do. 9 8
ROCHDALE.—Drab Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim, Ventilated air space Linings..... 10 8
STANHOPE.—Black Merino Cork, High Square Crown, very light, we ghing only 2½ ozs 7 8
DEVON.—Black Merino Cork, Round Crown, weighing only 2½ ozs..... 7 8

TRAVELLING HATS.

Scarborough, Black and Drab Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat 8 8
Boy's Royston, Black Soft Felt 6 8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers..... 5 0
Tweed Turbans, Lined

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 24TH AUGUST 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Home telegrams report Piece Goods in Manchester dull, but the Liverpool Cotton Market was, if anything, a shade better, the tone being reported as quiet but steady, sales 10,000 bales.

Spot prices were unchanged throughout, and arrivals were apparently no lower, G. F. Tinnevelly June to September shipment via Cape, being quoted at 4¾d. to 5d. per lb., the higher quotation being presumably for the later shipment.

From New York, Tuesday's telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12¼ cents, a decline of ¼; but November shipment is quoted at 11 7/16 cents, an advance of 1/16 cent per lb. from the previous day.

Coffee in London is reported steady, but G. O. Native has apparently declined 1s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, Bombay Linseed is ca le 6d per quarter lower, both on the spot and to arrive, but Ferozepore Rapeseed is un altered.

Consols have declined from 96⅞ to 96¼ and French Rentes from 106½ to 106¼ A with drawal of £600 000 in Gold from the Bank of England for Lisbon is advised, caused probably by the financial crisis in Portugal which was advised a few days ago. Such a demand, however, is not likely to be of any extent, and in the present state of the London Money Market any Gold withdrawn for the purpose can well be spared without affecting the rate of discount.

Bar Silver in London has advanced to 52d. per oz., owing probably to the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday. Of the £500,000 offered only £50,000 was allotted—to Calcutta—at 1s. 8d. per rupee which was evidently the Government limit, but although the fact of such a limit having been fixed, and buyers having been found at it for even a small amount, may have tended to strengthen the Silver Market; in the first instance we are inclined to think that after consideration will show an opposite effect. The Government may hold off for a time, but they cannot do so long; and in the meantime it is evident the Banks do not anticipate being able to make a profit in 1s. 8d., or they would not have hesitated to take up the whole amount at that.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning with a nominal advance of 3/16d. per rupee, some of the Banks coming out as sellers on the basis of 1s. 8d. for demand. This, however, immediately brought out numerous buyers, and in the course of the forenoon ¼d. of the advance was lost, at which the market closes weak with a downward tendency. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 7/8d. per	Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 1/16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5/16d.	,,

On Calcutta there is no change, demand drafts being still at par; 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet. Fours, Rs. 101¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½; Fives-and-a-half, 104¾.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been quiet with only a small business doing. Bank of Bombays are again ¼ per cent. easier, and Spinning and Weaving Scrip is the turn lower, Great Easterns having declined Rs. 5, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, and Orientals Rs. 5 per share. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 and Port Cannings Rs. 10 per share higher.

In Cotton we have not heard of a single transaction on European account, and prices are nominally unaltered.

FREIGHTS are depressed. By steamer for Liverpool the nominal quotation is £1-12-6 per ton, but we have not heard of any engagements.

PIECE GOODS are a trifle better, considerable sales having been made both on the spot and to arrive yesterday afternoon and this morning. The goods mostly dealt in have been Grey Shirtings, Madapollams and Jaconets.

COALS are more active at lower prices. Sales are reported of 4,000 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley to arrive, via Cape, at Rs. 17½ per ton, and a resale of Watson's Hartley at Rs. 17¼ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 19th August, 1876. Open, 430¾ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	31,378	0	0
Merchandize	14,892	0	0
Other receipts	21	0	0
Telegraph	359	0	0
Total Rs.	46,390	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1875. Open 430¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,087	0	0
Merchandize	21,495	0	0
Other receipts	59	0	0
Telegraph	345	0	0
Total Rs.	55,986	0	0
Decrease Rs.	10,196	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 1,090 tons, Captain W. Cartmer, will sail to-day for London, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingoria.—Messrs. Wamonraw Pittamber, and J. Pittamber and mother and twenty-four deck passengers for different ports.

THE SHIP GREAT VICTORIA, 2,278 tons, Captain John Cassy, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from North Shields (May 27th), brought a cargo of 2,948 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. GLAMORGAN, 1,511 tons, Captain Thomas C. Laws, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Liverpool (July 23rd), calling at Port Said and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Lieut.-Col. Whitlock, and Mr. Musket. She brought the following cargo;—72 packages glassware, 157 packages soap, 1 case printed tickets, 125 casks beer, 30 packages yarn, 10 cases leather, 10 packages roll sulphur, 50 packages lead ore, 875 packages allum, 2 cases toys, 3 cases lamps, 222 packages cottons, 11 packages woollens, 10 cases umbrellas, 11 packages butter, 10 packages earthenware, 9 cases caps, 25 bales paper, 35 packages twine, 4 packages safes, 1,655 packages spelter, 50 packages tar, 200 barrels green coppers, 803 tiles, 2 bales canvas, 51 packages stout, 3 packages pickaxes and many other packages merchandize, machinery and hardware, and 8 packages merchandize for transhipment to Busorah. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Remington and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Glamorgan (s)	Laws	Liverpool, July 23.
24	Ava (s)	Hyde	Suez, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
24	Euphrates (s)	Sayers	P Gulf via Kurrachee
	Canara (s)	Sanders	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Sir John Lawrence, Cartmere, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Vingoria, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
20	Coriolanus	McLachlan	Dumbarton, May 28.
	Blythewood	Williams	Liverpool, May 24.
	Vesuguisa	McKenzie	Covelong, 7 Aug 9.
	Vile de Marseilles	Lot	Bourbon, —.
	Maggie	Tuness	East London.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
20	Madura (s)	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
21	Agra	London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
22	El Dorado (s)	London, via Suez Canal.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 22	Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.	
July 5	Teazer, H. M. G., Scott, Woolhouse, from Hodida.	
	6 Tweed, S. Dredger, Goldsmid, from London.	
	8 Gemsbok, barque, Hall, from Tomative.	
	26 Brambletye, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.	
	29 Swiftsure, ship, Beadle, from Cardiff.	
	31 Alpha, ss, Le Primedy, from Newcastle.	
Aug.	1 Pets, ss, Hamilton, from Newcastle.	
	1 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.	
	2 Albuhera, ship, Purdy, from Cardiff.	
	6 Futtialla, ss, Hensard, from Zanzibar.	
	8 Lord Northbrook, ship, Christain, from Cardiff.	
	9 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from London.	
	10 Dorunda, ss, Tampleton, from London.	
	11 Batavia, ss, Creeon, from Bombay.	
	11 Ava, ss, Fieuriais, from Marseilles.	
	11 Almora, ss, Howell, from Calcutta.	
	12 Mongolia, s, Coleman, from Calcutta.	
	12 Djaffna E, ss, Manseor, from Berbara.	
	12 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Bombay.	
	14 Mendalay, ss, Crairl, from Rangoon.	
	14 Genoa, ss, Corrigall, from Hankow.	
	14 Futtay Sultan, barque, Nucoda, from Jeddah.	
	14 Palm, ss, Berger, from Kurrachee.	
	14 Vancouver, ss, Shaw, from Foochow.	
	15 Forrington, ss, Blacklin, from Bombay.	
	16 Djumnah, ss, Holland, from Shanghai.	

DEPARTURES.

9	Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Bombay.
11	Gemsbok, barque, Hall, to Muscutt.
11	Futtialla, ss, Hensard, to Zanzibar.
11	Dorunda, ss, Tampleton, to Calcutta.
11	Batavia, ss, Creeon, to Genova.
11	Almora, ss, Howel, to London.
12	Ava, ss, Fieuriais, to China.
12	Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to London.
13	Dupleix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
13	Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Venice.
14	Mandalay, ss, Craigi, to Iceland.
14	Genoa, ss, Corrigall, to London.
14	Futtay Sultan, barque, Nucoda, to Bombay.
14	Palm, ss, Pearce to Genova.
15	Forrington, ss, Blacklin, to Rotterdam.
16	Vancouver, ss, Shaw, to London.
16	Djumnah, ss, Holland, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dalhousie, I. G. S., Elton, from Perim.
Teazer, H. M. G., Scott, Woolhouse, from Hodida.
Tevdo. S. Dredger Gold-mid, from London.
Brambletye, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.
Swiftsure, ship, Beadle from Cardiff.
Alpha, ss. Le Premedy from Newcastle.
Beta, ss, Hamilton, from Newcastle.
Albuhera, ship, Purdy, from Cardiff.
Lord Northbrook, ship, Christain, from Cardiff.
Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, from Berbara.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM LONDON.

Deccan s—3 casks sherry wines and 1 cask port wine, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 140 bottles quick silver, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 12 cases copper braziers, E R Mody and Co; 3 cases tumblers, Felly and Co; 50 cases yellow metal brazer, Knoop and Co; 7 packages hardware, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Renown s—92 bundles iron tubes, Surrifally Momadally; 3 cases hardware, Hasnally Jeewanjee; 1 case hardware, Hassumally Cassumjee; 3 cases stout, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
John Allan—20 cases glob lamps, Ardasir and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—560 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—1,568 bags wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co; 50 cwts horns and 4 bales hide and skin, Fukeer Momed Munjee; 175 cwts coir yarn, Dewjee Dewchund; 52 bales wool, Nursee Vithuldass.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—1 case chero tassel carpets, W G Esse; 12 cases chundroe, Dhurum ey Veljee; 14 cases chundroe, Peerboy Aswar; 34 cases mother of pearl shells, Abdool Moosa; 8 bundles E teeth, Alojbhoy Momedjee; 1 5 pieces E teeth, Suckoor Futtah y; 101 pieces E teeth Bawbhoy Dayoo and Co; 3 bundles and 45 piece E teeth, Nuhoomull Motichund; 2 2 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 142 pieces E teeth, Abdool Reman Khan Mamed; 8 pieces E teeth, Nurdil Dewesh; 6 b la hides, and kins, Hajee Oosman Hajee Bowanjee; 39 b les hides and skins, Vana Ana syed Maydin Saheb and Co; 9 bales skins, V P Adom Mohideem and Co; 18 bales hides and kins, Hasum Oomer; 25 bal s hides and skins, Momedally and Co; 4 bales hides and skins, Gaza Valad Dosan; 10 bales skins, P M Syed Momed and Co; 27 bales hides and skins, S W T Nagoor Meera and Co; 82 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 81 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Turbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arago s—14,286½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Bessie H—946½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Mirzapore s—800 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Decean s—200 baskets onions, Abdool Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 2000 l Bazeer; 25 bales twist, Bomanjee and Co; 182 bales cotton, Cursetjee

FOR CALCUTTA.

Florence Treat—100 bales cotton, Forbes and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—H. F. Soares & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2090 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Maills, 25th August.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1343 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HULL.

1312 Oithona, Reed—Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1203 Pera (s), Hyde—Mails, 1st Sept.
1406 Sumatra (s), Almond—Mails, 15th Sept.

FOR GENOA.

1596 Australia (s), Bozoni—C. Gronjona.

FOR HAVRE.

1182 Magdala, Jones—Felly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

738 Renowa (s), Smith—H Soares.

FOR HONGKONG.

1834 Deccan (s), Gaby—Mails, 4th September.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1036 Fortune, Taylor.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
1128 Decca (s), Irvine—B. I. S. N. Co.
790 Florence Treat, Short—Farnham & Co.
2278 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1194 Waterloo, Grierson—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.
316 Vingoria (s), Sayers—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

101 Leticia, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1666 Celia (s), Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1213 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1571 Glamorgan (s), Laws—Remington & Co.
930 Louisa, Watson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
1116 Indus Clyde, Fudumo—R. F. Dewacha.
162 Corun ( ), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pelhican (s), Nacoda.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
631 Kwangtung (s) 5, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 756
Temperature of the Air	81 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 5
Dew Point	76 1
Relative humidity of Air	845
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·4
Minimum do. do. read at 9-30 a. m.)	76 4
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	316
Fall of Rain	0·02 inches.
Total fall during the month	1 50 ,,
,, ,, year	38 17 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 24th.	0 01 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Faulkner, Col, Bombay 2nd P of W Grenadier, on duty, from Belgaum.
Barrie, Col. Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave, from Rajcot.
Whitcock, Lieut Col, Madras 5th Regt N I, from leave, from England.
McMaster, Col, Madras Asst Adjt Genl H S F, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 23.

Bagrie, Col, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 22rd August 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Grenadiers—Col S De B Edwards 2nd in Comd. to officiate as Comdt; Lt Col G H W Fagan, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd; and Maj S Remington, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, in succession to Col Faulkner.
6th Regt N I—Col J A S Faulkner, Comdt 2nd Grenadiers, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col Keir on furlough. This arrangement is to have effect from the 1st proximo.
Col Faulkner to travel by dak, rail and sea at the public expense.
Surg A H C Dane, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg Maj Rogers, on furlough.
Lt H Read, 83rd Foot, performed the duties of Qr-Mr from 14th June to 19th July 1876.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lt F S Allan, (Adjt) to Bombay, from 21st Aug 1876, for thirty days, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.
108th Foot—Lt W St I Partridge, to England, vis Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Army Medical Dept—Surgn Maj J N Shipton, to England, vis Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

§ The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 282 days, from date of departure in Oct next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—
Lt Col W W Goodfellow, C B, R. E. Engr, first grade, P W Dept.
Referring to G G O No 40 of 1869, it is hereby notified, for future guidance, in accordance with a ruling by the Govt of India, that to establish a claim to travelling expenses, or mileage allowance, the claimant must not only go outside his Cantonment, but must go five miles and upwards beyond its limits. No allowance is granted for movement within Cantonment limits or for any less distance beyond them than that above stated This Order will have effect from the 1st Sept 1876.
Surgn-Maj T B Beatty, A B, M D, F R C S, performed the duties of Depy Surgn Genl, Indian Medl Dept, Poona Division, in addition to his own as Civil Surgn, Poona, from the 23rd April to the 11th May 1876, on the 19th and 20th May, and from the 28th May to the 13th June 1876.
Surgn-Maj F Straker, in medical charge Sappers and Miners, performed the duties of Depy Surgn Genl, Indian Medl Dept, Poona Division, from the 12th to the 18th May, in addition to his own.
The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer, have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—
Lt Col W R Alexander, S C, M-j G B Crispin, R E, Lt Col A Davidson, R E, Maj L G B own, S C, and Conductor H Dunsford, Ordnance Dept.
The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave, on private affairs, for the periods specified:—
Lt Col A Davidson, R E, 9 days, and Surgn Maj E R Butler 4 months.
The services of Surn A J Legat are placed at the disposal of Govt, for employment in the Civil Dept, from the date of his being relieved of the medical charge of the 28th Regt, N I.
The following promotion is ordered:—
Second class Schoolmaste Robert C Farrell, to be first class Schoolmaster.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under Secs 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 of Act XIII of 1876, 'The Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876,' H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Shipping Master at Aden to carry out the provisions of the above-quoted sections of the Act in Aden.
The following appointments are made, viz:—
1 Mr C H Lynch, Actg Second Officer of the Indian Govt Despatch Vessel May Frere, acted as First Officer of that vessel from 29th to 30th Dec 1875, both days inclusive, there being on other officer available.
2 Mr James Robertson, Second Officer of the Indian Govt Despatch Vessel May Frere, to be Actg Second Officer of the Indian Govt Steamer Dalhousie from the 24th April 1875 inclusive, vice Dunn, on sick certificate.
3 Mr C H Lynch, Actg Second Officer of the Indian Govt Despatch Vessel May Frere, performed the duties of First Officer of that vessel from 12th May to 19th June 1876, being up to the date of his being relieved by Mr Baddeley, both days inclusive, there being no other officer available.
4 Mr R D Baddeley, Third Officer of the Indian Govt Steamer Quangtung, to be Actg First Officer of the Indian Govt Despatch Vessel May Frere from 20th June 1876.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs A Dalrymple and Jesingh Rao Angria, Asst Political Agent, Bazir, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Supt Federal Police and Bhael Agent, Rewa Khanta, on the 4th inst, after office hours.
Asst-Surgn Datu Ganesh Subvis is appointed to the charge of the Palanpur Dispensary, with effect from the 18th March last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W M P Coghlan was employed on special duty in the Secreta iat (Political Dept) from 30th April to 20th June 1876.
Mr R Eaton has been appointed Sindh Translator to Govt in Sind. and Supt of the Kurrachee Jail, from 13th May 1876.
Rao Saheb Mangeshrao Balwant, second class, first grade, Subordina e Judge of Kaira, in the Tamuah Dist, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and eight days from the 1st proximo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Horsley, Supernumerary Asst Collr of Khandesh, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from 3rd inst.
Mr J H Todd, Actg second Asst Collr of Ratnagiri, acted as first Asst Collr of that Dist, in addition to his own duties, from 29th May to 26th July 1876, both days inclusive.
Mr J Johnston, Actg first Asst Collr of Ratnagiri, acted as Junior Collr and Magt of that Dist from 25th May to 6th July 1876, both days inclusive.
H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm Mr W B Mulock, CS, as 1st Assist Comr in Sind and Branch Inspr Genl of Registration in the Province of Sind, vice Mr J G Moore, appointed Collr and Magt of 3 Stars.
Mr F L Charles, Actg second Asst Collr, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-four days from the 19th Sept next.
Mr John McLeod Campbell, Conservator of Forests in Sind, is allowed two years' furlough to England from 25th inst, under Sec 10 a, and subsidiary leave from 18th to 24th idem, inclusive under Sec 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.
H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following acting appointments in the Sind Commission, in succession on the Notifications published at pages 575, 655 and 680 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 6th and 27th July and 3rd Aug 1876:—
Maj F E W Trevor, second class, to act as first class Depy Collr, vice Maj Rose, from 24th April to 6th May.
Mr H M Longworth, 2nd class, to act as first class Depy Collr from 7th May to 23rd June, vice Major Rose.
Capt A H Mayhew, second class, to act as first class Depy Collr, vice Mr Tyrdall, from 7th May to 23rd June.
Mr H E Watson, second class, to act as first class Depy Collr, vice Mr Tyrdall, from 24th June, until Mr Tyrdall's return from leave.
Mr D C Crawford, third class, to act as second class Depy Collr, vice Maj Trevor, from 25th April.
Mr R M Lonsdale, 2nd class, to act as second class Depy Collr, vice Mr Watson, from 7th May to 23rd June, and from 24th June until further orders.
Mr C E S Steele, Supernumerary, to act as third class Depy Collr, vice Mr Crawford from 25th April.
Mr G M'cleod, Supernumerary, to act as third class Depy Collr, vice Mr Lambert, from 7th to 19th May.
Rao Bahadur Diwan Parumal, Actg Supernumerary, to act as third class Depy Collr from 13th May until further orders.
Mr C Mules to act as Supernumerary Depy Collr, vice Mr Steele, from 25th April.
Khan Bahadur Mirza Ali Muhammad to act as Supernumerary Depy Collr, vice Diwan Parumal, from 13th May, until further orders.
Khan Saheb Kadirdad Khan walad Gul Khan to act as first class Extra Asst Collr, vice Mirza Ali Muhammad, from 19th May.
Col Dunsterville Collr of Hyderabad, having proceeded on three months' privilege leave from the 31st July 1876, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following acting appointments:—
Maj C F Boulton, first class Depy Collr, to act as Col'r of Hyderabad during the absence of Colonel Dunsterville on leave, from the 1st Aug 1876.
Capt A H Mayhew, second class Depy Collr, to act as firs class, vice Maj Boulton.
Mr R Giles, third class Depy Collr, to act as second class, vice Capt Mayhew.
Mr R Graves, Supernumerary Depy Collr, to act as third class Depy Collr, vice Mr R Giles.
Khan Bahadur Fais Muhammad, second class Extra Asst Collr, to act as Supernumerary Depy Collr, vice Mr R Graves.
Capt Mayhew and Mr R Giles having proceeded on privilege leave for two months from the 8th and 4th Aug, respectively, the following acting appointments have been made:—
Mr D B Crawford, Actg second class, to act as first class Depy Collr, vice Maj Boulton, from 8th Aug 1876.
Mr Steele, Actg third class Depy Collr, to act as second class, vice Mr Crawford.
Mr Mules, Actg Supernumerary, to act as third class Depy Collr, vice Mr Steele.
Mr J Price to act as Supernumerary Depy Collr, vice Mr Mules.
Rao Bahadur Diwan Parumal, Actg third class, to act as second class Depy Collr, vice Mr Giles, from 5th Aug 1876.
Diwan Wadhumal, Hnor Depy Collr, to act as third class Depy Collr, vice Diwan Parumal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Campbell, compiler, Bombay Gazetteer, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 15th instant.
Drs S O B Banks and M L Bartholomeusz respectively delivered over and received charge of the Jacobabad Civil Hospital on the 22nd July last, in the afternoon.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Lee-Warner, Private Secty to H E the Govr of Bombay, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J E Whiting, C E, and W Clerke, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Poona, on the 10th Aug 1876, after noon.
Messrs W Clerke, C E, and J R Hatherly, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for irrigation, Gujerat, on the 5th Aug 1876, after noon.
Messrs W Clerke, C E, and J R Hatherly, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for irrigation, Tapti, on the 5th Aug 1876, after noon.

HIGH COURT.—25TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

320-76—In person—Mahomed Khan Mozar Ally vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed.
648-75—Shamrao Pandoorang—Rao Bahadoor Madon S vs Mungesh Raghoonath—P Kavasjee.
420-75—Macfarlane and P—Moorarjee Tonun and others vs Podha Vaikoont Appa, Vyshoh and Tobin.
622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook—In person.—Settled.
61-76—Craigie, Lyn h and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In per on.
83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gooculdass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 308 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Eduljee Heerjibhoy and another vs Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy and others.

LONG CAUSES.

105-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others vs Munchershaw Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter.
198-76—Sheoopersad Chundoolal—Nagoo Rajajee vs Navibai, widow, and another—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN and two Assessors MR. ORMISTON and MR. A. W. FORBE.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimant—Part heard

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

571-75—L Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Pravjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.—Part heard.
150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dharjee—Janardhun and Ghanshibhoy.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Surassoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Allahbhoy—Crawford and Beery.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others. vs Sarabai, widow, and others.
98-76—Mulice and Bomasjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Tracy—Mr Hearn.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Elias Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhun and G and Mr. Shipsey.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
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The Manufacturing Genius of Bombay's Among the Parsees.
The Bishop of Colombo and the Church Missionaries.
A Serious Moplah Riot.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds, at the extraordinarily low price of Sixpence ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence. The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

O'CONNELL.—August 22nd, at Ahmedabad, the wife of John O'Connell, C. E., of a daughter.
SHUTTLEWORTH.—August 23rd, at "River View," Poona, the wife of Allen Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALLAUF.—August 21st, at No. 1, Vansittart Row, the wife of Otto Ballauf, of a daughter.
HELPS.—August 10th, at Punkabarree, the wife of W. Helps, New Fallodhi, of a daughter.
PARTRIDGE.—August 20th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain S R B. Partridge, 25th The King's Own Borderers, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

THE Madras Turf Club, which has been resusc

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 24TH AUGUST.

The Viceroy's health is much improved.

Captain Montague Willis Ommaney, Royal Horse Artillery, is promoted to be Major in the D-14th Brigade and ordered to join in Ireland.

Captain Marshall, of the 6-13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is posted to the Royal Horse Artillery, *vice* Ommaney.

Lieutenant W. Taylor, of the Royal Horse Artillery, is promoted to be Captain, *vice* Wyndham resigned, and ordered to Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died of acute hepatitis, and was buried last evening with military honours.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.—FURTHER FIGHTING.

LONDON, 24TH AUGUST.

Severe fighting continues before Alexinatz, and the positions of the Servians according to their official despatches are maintained. The *Daily News* correspondent at Servian Head Quarters states that the Servian position is critical. It is asserted also from the same source that the Servian War party is on the ascendant though Prince Milan is inclined to peace.

Prince Nikita has re-entered Montenegro and is proceeding to Albania.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 23RD AUGUST.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khiva, with outward London mails of 11th instant, left here for Bombay this evening at 9 o'clock.

LONDON, 23RD AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106½

Bar Silver 52

The sum of £600,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Lisbon.

Arrival—Seringapatam.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 24TH AUGUST, 12-24 P M.

Steamer Bokhara, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—24TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·81.

CALWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. by N. 4, thermometer 82, barometer 29·91. Fell of rain 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-55 A M.—Weather fine, wind N. W, N. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 75. Fall of rain 69 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·79.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. N W. strong, thermometer 83. Fall of rain 9 cents.

LINE REPORTS.—24TH AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

HOUSE OF LORDS—AUGUST 4.

LORD GRANVILLE, for Lord Halifax, having moved for copy of despatches of Secretary of State for India and dissents,

Lord Northbrook said, after a perusal of the correspondence he was happy to find that there was no serious, if any, difference of opinion between himself and the noble Marquis; and the only question was as to the mode in which communication with the Government of India should be carried on. The despatch of 11th November recommended that £800,000 of revenue should be given up by reduction of the Customs duty, and the Indian Legislature deprecated further direct taxation to replace the revenue to be given up. The desire of the Indian Government was so to adjust taxation as to enable them to carry on the government in the least objectionable manner with due regard to the interests, feelings and even prejudices of the natives, who were impatient of new taxation. The noble Marquis, however, had clearly indicated that he would not attempt to repeal the cotton duty by imposing new taxation. The Government of India had never denied the desirability of repealing it if that could be done without new taxation. It was in accordance with precedent that the ordinary transaction of business of this class should be left to the Government of India; and it would be prejudicial to the public interests and to that salutary control which the Secretary of State in Council was undoubtedly bound to exercise over the acts of the Government of India, if there should be any constant practice of interposing by the Secretary of State previous to the ordinary action of the Legislative Council with respect to bills or during the progress of those bills. This was all he had contended for, and all that his colleagues, the members of the Council, conceived to be right and politic. On this subject he was glad to say there was no difference between his opinions and those of the noble Marquis. —[*Left speaking.*]

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Pera, which arrived in harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 4th August, brought six hundred and twenty-one boxes of silver bars, valued of Rs. 13,89,500.

SIR SALAR JUNG and his suite, consisting of about sixty persons, left Charing Cross Station by special train on Monday, July 31, for Folkestone and Brindisi on his return to India. The Duke of Sutherland took leave of his Excellency at the station, and the Hon. James Byng, deputy-chairman of the South Eastern Railway Company, was also there to receive him. Sir Salar Jung left Paris on Thursday, August 3.

THE will and codicil of Lord Sandhurst were proved on the 8th ult., the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £5,500, and certain furniture and effects absolutely, and the income of his houses for life; upon trust for his eldest son, William, for life, and after his death for the person who succeeds to the title, £15,000; upon trust for his daughter, Margaret Louisa, £10,000; to each of his younger sons, £4,000. The rest of his property he gives to his son William.

THE statements that were a few days ago confidently made that the Secretary of State intended to nominate natives to high appointments in the Civil Service receive confirmation, as time progresses. Certain rules in accordance with an act of Parliament, empowering the Government of India to make such appointments, were drawn up last year by the Secretary of State and circulated in India but that was all that was then done. The Secretary of State, however, it is now said is desirous that these rules of last year should be acted on.

AT a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce the week before the last mail left it was resolved, in consequence of the serious inconveniences arising from the fall in the value of silver, to memorialize the Government to convene an international conference on the subject. It was pointed out that India suffered from the depreciation, and merchants dealing with countries having a silver standard were incommoded by the fluctuations; and it was suggested by some members that equilibrium might be restored by our having both a silver and gold standard. It was urged, on the other hand, that it would be inopportune for Government to interfere, as silver was simply subject to natural economic laws, and if the fall was due to their operation, Government interference could not give it a fixed value.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kindersley, on Tuesday, in the High Court, Madras, delivered judgment in the case in which Messrs. Oakes and Co. brought an action against Mr. Jackson and Mrs. Maria Jackson, his wife, against the first defendant for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 as damages on account of a breach of contract, and praying that the Court would, by an order of injunction, restrain both the defendants from carrying on business as tailors, outfitters and milliners in Madras. His Lordship held that the contract that had been entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendants was in restraint of trade. With regard to the defendants not having gone to England on the termination of their engagement, his Lordship held that Messrs. Oakes and Co. had not shown that they had suffered any loss. Besides, this part of the contract also had reference to the restraint of trade. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

THE following is a summary of the evidence given by Mrs. Bravo at the inquest on her late husband:—

On Thursday, Aug. 3, Mrs. Bravo was examined. She detailed the facts which are already known of her history as the wife of Captain Ricardo, and confirmed the statements made as to his habits of intemperance and occasional ill-usage of her. She was examined respecting her intimacy with Dr. Gully, and admitted that there were several criminal intimacies between them at Kissingen in 1873. She stated that she had a miscarriage in November of that year, and was attended by Dr. Gully. She did her utmost to conceal that illness from everybody, and Mrs Cox was not aware of it when it occurred. The witness stated that she related all these circumstances to Mr. Bravo before their marriage, and he married her with the full knowledge of all that had occurred. He said she had behaved nobly, and that he was perfectly certain that having told him of her error, she was still more certain never to err again. He made her take a solemn oath never to acknowledge her intimacy with Dr. Gully, and insisted that she should never see Dr. Gully again. Subsequently, when Mr. Bravo wished everything at the Priory to be settled upon him, she thought that he was going to marry her for her money, and she sent for Dr. Gully to consult him on the subject. She saw him at the lower lodge of the Priory, but not the slightest improper intimacy then took place. She had never exchanged a word with him since her marriage. Mrs. Bravo once or twice burst into tears whilst giving her evidence, and once had to be led out of the Court. The inquiry was again adjourned.

LETTERS received by a late mail from Jeddah contain some items of news which may not be altogether uninteresting here. Among them is an account of a meeting held in Mecca by the professional *Metowafs*, or pilgrim guides, at which it was unanimously resolved that no British subject should be allowed to act as *dallal* or broker, for pilgrims proceeding from Jeddah to Mecca, and that in the event of any pilgrims employing British subjects as their brokers or agents in Jeddah or Mecca, they (the Metowafs) would not permit such pilgrims to perform the ceremonies of the hadj. The reason for this extraordinary resolution is not very clearly given, but it is said to have arisen from a freely expressed and widely spread feeling of dissatisfaction at the English consul having "suspended" a British broker—of, we are told, 30 years standing, for some reason not assigned. Whatever may be the actual condition of affairs at the Jeddah consulate, it certainly seems as if the consul has some peculiar knack of getting into hot water; we have yet to see whether he possesses the same facility for getting out again.

SOME important discoveries have been made at Athens during the past month. The Archæological Society has commenced excavations at the foot of the precipice on which the Parthenon stands—namely, below the south-west angle of the building. Between the base of the Acropolis at this point and an outer wall of mediæval and Turkish construction a large quantity of soil has accumulated, and in removing this the antiquarians came upon the remains of a classic building, which, according to the Athens correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, "there is every reason to regard as the Temple of Æsculapius described by Pausanias, and mentioned by other authors." Many fragments of inscriptions have been found; a much mutilated head of Æsculapius, a female torso, and some votive tablets, with the usual symbolic or commemorative reliefs. But the great "find" consisted of an inscription of eighty lines, setting forth the treaty concluded between the Athenians and Chalcidians, when, as mentioned by Thucydides, the former under Pericles had subdued the whole of Eubœa. From the fragments of the temple that have been discovered it is clearly seen that it was of the Ionic order.

THE Turkish Embassy has sent to the newspapers the text of an official declaration of the Turkish Government, explaining the circumstances under which it entered upon the war against Servia. The declaration charges the Servians with having fomented the insurrection in the Herzegovina by all the means, moral and material, at their disposal. In consequence of this the Porte was compelled to station corps of observation upon the frontiers of Servia and Montenegro, and ultimately to ask for explanations at Belgrade of the extraordinary preparations made by Servia, and the concentration of her troops. The Prince of Servia thereupon endeavoured to justify his conduct by complaining of the military measures taken by the Porte. He even asked that his troops might be allowed to enter Bosnia in order to aid in the pacification of the province, and that he should be permitted to administer the country on payment of an annual tribute. Without waiting for a reply, he invaded part of the Turkish provinces, and was joined by the Prince of Montenegro. The Turkish Government had no alternative, therefore, but to engage in war against the two Princes.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* at Constantinople sends to that paper some additional information respecting the "atrocities" in Bulgaria. He adduces fresh evidence showing the cruelties to which the people have been subjected, and incidentally states that since the end of June the torture of prisoners has been resorted to, often with the object of extorting evidence from them. He again maintains that his original account, so far from being exaggerated, was understated. He gives the names of more villages in one district which have been burned, in addition to the thirty-seven in the same district already enumerated. The condition of Bulgaria is still (the writer says) most deplorable. As no Christian is allowed since the insurrection to carry arms, scarcely any one ventures to go out of the town or village in which he finds himself, unless he has the means of paying a Turkish escort. According to the Vienna correspondent of the same paper, the Emperor of Russia recently said to the new Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg:—"The atrocities in Bulgaria have deprived Turkey of the sympathy of Europe. I shall, however, act in a friendly manner towards Turkey if she treats the Christians better."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"I hear that Mr. Hutton, who of recent years assisted the late Sir John Kaye in preparing the recently published third volume of the 'Sepoy War,' is likely to undertake the duty of bringing this valuable work to a close. It was the intention of the historian to give in the fourth and concluding volume an account of the first relief of Lucknow, as well as a narrative of the campaign of Havelock and Outram and the final operations of Sir Colin Campbell. This, therefore, is the task left to Sir John Kaye's successor. In addition, there remains to be cleared up the question whether the 52nd Regiment did or did not hesitate when ordered to take part in the assault upon Delhi. The allegation that the regiment wavered outside the Cashmere Gate, even when their buglers had sounded the advance 'fifty times,' made by Sir John Kaye in the third volume of his work, has been denied in a pamphlet printed and circulated a few weeks ago. In a recent edition the historian wrote that the information in 'refutation of his attack' would reach him too late to deal with the matter then, and he expressed regret that in that present volume he could not re-open the question."

A LETTER from St. Petersburg in the *Borsen zeitung* says that the Russian Government has found it necessary to strengthen the garrisons on the Attreck and the fort of Atchurade on the Caspian, Persia having commenced hostile operations against the Turkomans in that district. The Persian troops have been thoroughly beaten by their adversaries, and the latter, emboldened by their success, have made encroachments on Russian territory and plundered the property of Russian settlers. The Persians have now received reinforcements from Teheran, but judging by the result of previous expeditions of this kind, they have very little chance of retrieving their defeat. On the south-eastern frontier, too, of the Asiatic territory of Russia, some anxiety is felt owing to the Dunganian insurrection and the expedition of Yakoob Khan against China. Large masses of troops have been sent against the Dunganians from Hoo choo, but these warriors, with their cotton breastplates and bows and arrows, do not inspire much confidence. The correspondent adds that both a portion of the Dunganians and the troops of Yakoob Khan are armed with rifles obtained in England, and that they have been trained by English officers.

WE read in the English papers that the three joint-stock banks in London where the practice of allowing interest on "our rent accounts" still lingers have just issued instructions to their customers which virtually put an end to it. The rule has been generally that the allowance made was at rates one per cent. per annum, less than the Bank of England minimum for the time being—that is to say, when the Bank of England minimum was 5 per cent. per annum, the allowance on current accounts was 4 per cent. per annum, and *mutatis mutandis*. The banks now say that when the Bank of England minimum is under 3 per cent. per annum the allowance on current accounts will be at the rate of "1 per cent. per annum on the smallest balance at credit during the half-year, provided that such balance has not fallen below £200;" and that when the Bank of England minimum rate is at any figure above 3 per cent. per annum the allowance will be at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on similar balance. As any one conversant with business will see at once, these rules and conditions reduce to nothing, or next to it, the charge which would fall on the banks.

WITH regard to the possession of Constantinople by Russia, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in an interview he had with General Ignatieff at Constantinople, reports that the General expressed strong dissatisfaction with the character and results of English diplomacy, and when asked as to the probable rearrangement of affairs in the East, remarked:—"I expect that the basis of arrangement will be something like this Montenegro will probably have the Herzegovina; Austria, in all likelihood, will demand part of Bosnia; the rest will very possibly go to Servia. We have no wish for increased territory. Your English diplomats sometimes credit us with a desire to gain Constantinople and the Bosphorus. Does it never occur to you that in that case we should cease to be a Russian and become a Byzantine Empire? We do not want Constantinople. Had we desired it we could have taken it in 1848, or even in 1829, but we never wished for it. All we wish is that it shall be neutral; that the Bosphorus shall be free for all; that we shall be able to go into the Black Sea without let or hindrance. It is our right—we ought to possess it." The General declared that the atrocities in Bulgaria were not inventions, but facts; said that Mr. Disraeli was misinformed; and that the wrong man had been sent to report on the atrocities.

THE ex-Queen Isabella has been welcomed in Spain by her son and the military supporters of his throne. She has taken her leave of "beautiful and hospitable France, the cradle of my family," as she calls it, in a florid letter addressed to Marshal MacMahon, the soldier-statesman, "who presides over the destinies of the generous people whose prosperity so much interests me and my children." The significant point in this complimentary epistle is, says the *Pall Mall Budget*, the ex-Queen's assurance that though "returning to my country to join my children, I retain here (in Paris) the house in which I have spent so many happy years." But the ex-Queen goes even further in protesting that henceforward she has no political duties or ambitions. She says:—"In future I shall share my days between our two countries," which of course she could not expect to do were she to dream of a restoration to the throne she lost in 1868, or even of permanently exercising a paramount influence over her son's political acts. It remains, however, to be asked how far the ex-Queen's protestations are to be taken as sincere. The statement of the *Italie*—that before entering Spain the ex-Queen telegraphed to the Pope asking him to bless herself, her son the King, the rest of her family, and the whole Spanish nation—is not unimportant. Of course "his Holiness hastened to send his benediction," but what the schemes are which he thus blessed the future has yet to disclose.

THE Directors of the Positive Government Life Assurance Company (Limited) have issued a very elaborate report on the position of their affairs. It is accompanied by the report of the Committee of Investigation, appointed in March of the present year. From the latter it is satisfactory to learn that the soundness of the company's affairs appears to be established. The Committee say that the "positive" scheme, which embraces the investment of 80 per cent. of the life premiums in Government securities "has been faithfully carried out," as has also been the investment of 20 per cent. of the company's paid-up capital. A detailed actuarial survey of the items composing the company's assets and liabilities in an insurance point of view has also resulted in showing that it has a surplus at the present time on the life fund of £7,489, and that in actual available assets as capital it possesses £118,205. The Committee censures the Board for its too lavish management in the earlier stages of the company's existence, and for allotting shares irregularly as well as in other respects, but the censure is stated not to apply to all the members of the present Board alike. As much distrust has been caused through the agitation, inquiries, and resolutions, it is thought best, however, to have the management entirely changed, and in this decision the Directors in their own report appear to acquiesce. They also admit the grievous falling off in the business of the company, only 102 policies having been completed during the first six months of the year—not enough by nearly £1,300, even when policies negociated for last year but not completed till this are included, to recoup the income lost through the lapsing of old policies. The company has withdrawn its Canadian agency, which could not be carried on profitably.

THE following is the *Pioneer's* version of the case against William Buckland, a private in the F-11th Battery of Royal Artillery at Saugor, who is charged with causing the death of a native. It seems that the unfortunate gunner had, three days before the melancholy event, been discharged from hospital, where he had been suffering from a severe and almost fatal attack of cholera. Early on the morning of the 19th, while still on the convalescent list, he suddenly got up from where he had been sleeping and attacked two punkha coolies who were lying asleep in the verandah, one of whom died immediately afterwards. The evidence, European and native, as to the exact nature of the assault, is discrepant. A fellow-gunner states that Buckland struck the deceased a "backhander" on the side; one of the natives present at the time, that he merely pushed the sleeping man with his foot; but a second native deposes that both the deceased and himself were fiercely kicked on the side while they lay asleep on the ground. The unfortunate man died almost immediately after the blow was given; and the medical testimony places the fact beyond a doubt that the deceased died from rupture of the spleen,—which was diseased and enlarged, caused by external violence, such as a blow with the fist or a kick. The *post mortem* examination also disclosed the fact that the deceased was at the time of his death suffering from phthisis in an advanced stage, and hanging on to life by a mere thread. In all probability, a severe blow on any other part of his body would have proved equally fatal. The gunner, in his answer to the charge, states that he had no intention of using violence to the punkah coolies; that for several days he had been kept isolated and that on the morning in question he went out into the convalescent ward verandah to cause some one to go and fetch his medicine. The military Court of Inquiry, which was assembled immediately after the event, recorded its opinion, on hearing the evidence, that no violence was used; but the matter was handed over to the civil authorities. The gunner, as we noted in a late issue, was on the 16th instant committed by the Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor to the Court of Sessions under a charge of voluntarily causing hurt (section 323)—the same section under which Mr. Fuller was punished by the Assistant Magistrate of Agra.

MANY friends of old Pallonjee Pestonjee, of the "Adelphi" Hotel, who died intestate in February last, will regret to learn that portions of his estate have fallen into the hands of certain persons, and that a good deal of his well-earned money is likely to be wasted in expensive law proceedings, the commencement of which was made at the High Court yesterday. Pallonjee's eldest son, Cowasjee Pallonjee, has filed a suit in the High Court against Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Pustaghia, and Jaeejee, his step-mother and widow of Pallonjee. At the time of his death, Pallonjee appears to have been possessed of two bungalows at Malabar Hill of the value of about Rs. 35,000; a house in Bazar Gate Street, Fort, of the value of about Rs. 30,000; the stock in trade and furniture of three hotels known as the "Adelphi," the "Adelphi Family," and the "Victoria," of the value about Rs. 40,000, and their good will of the value of Rs. 20,000; outstandings to the amount of Rs. 15,000; shares in joint stock companies and banks and Government paper of the value of about Rs. 83,200; fixed deposits in banks and at Messrs. Forbes and Co. to the amount of about Rs. 81,000; and about Rs. 22,000 in cash. Immediately after Pallonjee's death, the defendant Dadabhoy offered to assist his son gratuitously in the management of the three hotels, and eleven days afterwards induced him to sign an agreement giving him (Dadabhoy) an interest to the extent of four annas in his share in the hotel business, and with power to pay himself the amount of the interest so agreed to be given to him as soon as the value of such share should be ascertained. He further induced plaintiff to ask for and obtained a new lease of the hotel premises from His Highness Aga Khan in the joint names of himself and the plaintiff. This was not all. He further induced plaintiff and old Pallonjee's widow to agree to assign to him absolutely the whole of the good will, stock-in-trade, furniture, book debts, &c., of all the hotel business, together with the leases of the hotels, for the modest sum of Rs. 30,101. The price was far below the value of the assets proposed to be assigned to defendant. Among other things, they included 42 carriages and 31 horses worth about Rs. 15,000; furniture of the value of about Rs. 25,000; outstandings of the value of about Rs. 75,000; good will of the value of about Rs. 20,000, besides wines and the leases of the hotels. Before, however, the assignment was executed, the relations of the plaintiff became aware of what was going on and determined to interfere. On the 5th inst., the defendant Dadabhoy assembled a number of Parsees and Purdesees at the "Adelphi" and assaulted and ejected the plaintiff and his friends from the hotel premises; and over since that day, Dadabhoy has remained in possession of the three hotels. Plaintiff and his step-mother Jaeejee obtained letters of administration to the estate of old Pallonjee in July last; but as Jaeejee refused to join in the suit against Dadabhoy, plaintiff made her a party defendant, but sought no relief in this suit as against her. Yesterday, on the application of Mr. Inverarity for the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Bayley granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction restraining Dadabhoy from interfering with the business of the three hotels or the assets of the late Pallonjee; and for appointing a fit and proper person for managing the business of the hotels and collecting the outstandings. No interim injunction was granted; and cause will be shown against the rule some day next week. Owing to the arrival of the overland mail, our report is held over for a day.

THE RETURN OF SIR SALAR JUNG TO INDIA.

THE old scriptural saying anent the minimum amount of honour accorded to a prophet in his own country, as compared with the unlimited adulation he may receive elsewhere, has met with numerous exemplifications since the words were written, and proofs of its truth are still constantly being given, with the difference that the significance nowadays rests in a reflection, not upon the prophet's countrymen but upon the prophet—or great man of whatever description—himself, whose character, from intimate knowledge, is better understood and his worth and value more correctly appreciated at home than abroad. Of this perhaps a more striking instance has never been afforded than by the recent foreign tour of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, Minister to H. H. the Nizam, who returned to India in the P. and O. C.'s steamer Pera yesterday. Sir Salar left Bombay on the 8th of April last, in the wake of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to visit England, and other European countries *en route*, merely, according to what was stated at the time, as a personal pleasure and in gracious acceptance of the invitation of the Duke of Sutherland, but really, as there was afterwards reason to believe, with a view to cajoling Her Majesty's Government to consent to the restitution to the Nizam of the territory of the Berars. Abroad, His Excellency, of whose power and influence some exaggerated story seems to have been circulated, was everywhere received and feted with a pomp and circumstance suited to the dignity of a Prince of the blood Royal. He met with such an ovation in England as might have been accorded to his pious majesty of Germany or the Emperor of all the Russias; and now he has returned to India to dwindle back into his former comparative insignificance, and to be received in his proper character (as the undoubtedly clever and astute minister of a tributary native prince) by one or two subordinate Government officials, a deputation from his own district of Hyderabad, a few native gentlemen with whom he is connected in business, and a very few interested Europeans. One very small section of the English community made a great show in honour of Sir Salar, there being present to welcome him the formidable united force of the Editor, Assistant Editor, Sub-Editor, and two or three reporters of the *Times of India*. With the exception of a few officials, those gentlemen were almost the only Europeans present. It is a wonder that our contemporary's staff of compositors, Parsee managers, and Portuguese clerks was not drawn up at the Bunder in order to add to the force of the *Times of India's* welcome.

The steamer was expected to arrive early in the morning, and the landing of His Excellency had been fixed for ten o'clock, but it was much nearer one when he came on shore. Major Proudfoot, and some half dozen native gentlemen from Hyderabad went on board the steamer, and accompanied Sir Salar and the principal members of his suite on shore. At the landing place His Excellency was received by Mr. Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to Government, and by a number of native gentlemen, including the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon. Becherdas Ambaidas, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Hoosunjee, Parsee high priest of the Deccan and brother to three officials high in the service of the Nizam. The only European gentlemen of standing in Bombay who honoured the occasion with their presence on behalf of the general public were Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner. A guard of honour of the 20th N. I., under the command of Major Ketelewell, was drawn up on the pier, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the land battery as His Excellency stepped on shore. Sir Salar looked well and in good health, but was obliged to lean heavily on the arm of Major Trevor, who accompanied him, on account of the still weak state of the leg he broke on the stairs of the Grand Hotel, during his visit to Paris. The members of his suite who returned with His Excellency were Siddi Amber, Nawab Nizam Yar Jung, Mir Regasit Ali, Syed Hossein, Dr. Williamson, Major Trevor, Mr. Oliphant, Yassan Ali, Ghalub Jung, Mussullum Jung, Syud Ali Khan, Meer Tahawoor Ali, M. Mahomed Siddi, and Syed Abdool Wahab.

After going through the ceremony of greeting the friends who received him on landing, Sir Salar was driven to the house of his Bombay agent, Mr. Bomanjee Muncherjee Punthakee, and will stay there until he leaves Bombay for Hyderabad, which he is expected to do to-day.

In the evening, a deputation from the recently formed Anjuman Islam—the Bombay Mahomedan Society,—waited upon His Excellency for the purpose of presenting him with an address congratulating him on his safe return. The deputation was composed of the President of the Society, Mr. C. Tyabjee, the Vice-President, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Secretary, Mr. Goolam Mahomed Moonshee, and 12 other Mahomedan gentlemen. The address, which was in Hindoostanee, was read by Mulvie Hidayatullah. We were unable to obtain a translation, but have been promised one. His Excellency, in reply, said he had received great honours in England, not only from the Government but from the people, and had otherwise derived great benefit from his visit. He had always been desirous of extending the civilization and cultivation of the natives of his own country, and the desire had been greatly strengthened by his experiences abroad. He thanked the Anjuman warmly for their address. An illuminated copy of the address, printed on vellum, was presented to His Excellency by Mr. Tyabjee, and the deputation then withdrew.

Sir Salar will leave Bombay for Hyderabad by special train from the Byculla station at seven o'clock this morning. The resident Under-Secretary and the Oriental Translator to Government will accompany His Excellency from the bungalow to the station, and a salute of 17 guns will be fired on his departure.

THE PREROGATIVES OF INDIAN BISHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The unfortunate disputes which have arisen between the Bishop of Colombo and the branch of the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon appear to be discussed generally by the Indian press in a tone unfriendly to all recognized ecclesiastical order, and the public would do well to consider the position which those who avowedly belong to the "Church of England as by law established" hold with regard to constituted authorities. It is plain that no machinery can work well which has not all its parts duly controlled and regulated by the entire plan of its contrivance, and whether it be that a bishop is remiss in the exercise of his authority within his diocese, or that his clergy neglect to acknowledge his authority, there is an almost equal probability that the whole organization of Church work will suffer. It is well nigh inconceivable that the venerable Missionary Society, which declares itself to be of the Church of England, should ignore one of the first principles attaching to the practical economy of that Church, since forgetting the due subordination which is an established canon of all prosperous communities, the Society, in effect, separates itself from that which gives it the strongest claim to belong to the Church. Before an ultimate decision is arrived at with regard to the questions in dispute, and before a bishop is condemned for over zeal in performing the functions of his high office, the whole case should be fairly stated and many points should be carefully weighed—the extent of a bishop's ecclesiastical power, the matters which lie within the province of his jurisdiction, and such like. It is intolerable to suppose that men who are professedly members of the Church of England, and who actually possess her holy orders, are not bound to observe absolute obedience to their bishop in all things lawful, nor with regard to the Church Missionary clergy in particular is it to be presumed that any prelate would not make full allowance for the special school of thought to which they belong, while at the same time requiring from them submission in Church practice and discipline generally. If in a regiment the officers and men refused to acknowledge the Colonel as their superior, and were to begin to disobey his orders, such a state of things would not be permitted to exist for a day, and it appears to be a somewhat analogous case when we are told that certain of the clergy in Ceylon deliberately place themselves in opposition to the legal authority of their Bishop, and question his simplest right of oversight with regard to them as part and parcel of the Church of England. It is most desirable that this subject, which has become one of public interest, should receive that calm deliberation of common sense which it deserves, apart from the bias and prejudice which can only distort and confuse all rational argument. And for the interests of the Church Missionary Society, without questioning the large amount of good which it has done throughout India, there can be no doubt that its influence would be increased and its dignity raised in the opinion of the religious world, if it were scrupulous to maintain the discipline which its title demands.

What can be said of a Church of England Missionary Society which distinctly refuses to allow its places for public worship to be consecrated lest they might be brought too near the eye and control of the Bishop? Surely the Society has more ground for fear from the weakness which must always attach to want of integrity in principle, and disloyalty to the sacred orders of the Church from which it has taken its name!—Yours, &c. F.

August 22.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There was once a good man in the town of Hamburgh who built an hospital for sick Jews and a German poet made some verses about it. Here in the town of Bombay, it seems, an hospital is very much needed for sick European Gentiles, who, in these days, and in this country, are as badly off as are the Jews in Europe. For these Europeans are not regarded with favour in high quarters just at present. Then, too, there are sickness, poverty, the climate, want of friends and sympathy, not to speak of the rats and bugs in the hospital which trouble them. Strange to say, too, some are women amongst these sick people. It must be admitted that their skins are white, which no doubt is against them, so that they cannot hope for such fine hospitals as those provided for folks of a darker colour, but then they were born so and cannot very well help the thing, so that fairly considered they ought not, perhaps, to be punished for it.

I send you a feeble translation of the German poet's verses. His name was Heine, and he himself was for a long time on a sick bed, so he wrote with knowledge.

Perhaps some Indian poet may be able to make verses like Heine's which would move the hearts of the great men who live at Simla, Poona, and other pleasant places, and who are not troubled with poverty, sickness, want of friends, nor with bugs, rats, or, as far as I know, any other vermin.

Some of these great men are poets themselves, and have made verses more or less good or bad. They may therefore be reached by rhyme, seeing that reason has not done it.—Yours, &c.,

A GENTILE.

Bombay, 23rd August.

THE HOSPITAL IN HAMBURGH FOR JEWS.

An hospital for poor and suffering Jews!
For sons of men, whose misery is threefold,
Afflicted with three evils, hard as any,
With poverty, and pain, and Hebrewhood.

The worst of all these three it is the last,
This family ill, of many a thousand years
Brought by the people from old Nilus' lims
This old Egyptian sin of unbelief.

Oh! deep and lasting ill! against it avails not
The vapour-bath, nor douche, nor all the skill
Of surgery, nor yet physician's drugs,
Which to the sick, this friendly house affords.

Will Time, the healer, ever haply cure,
This darksome woe, this heritage sent down
To son from father?—will'ero the latest race
Grow well be wise, and being wise, be happy?

I cannot tell—yet meantime may we bless
This human heart so true and full of love, [soothe,
Which sought to soothe, what hand of man might
And poured the balsam timely on the wound.

This loving man! he raised a shelter here
For suffering ones, whom skill of leech might cure
Or failing leech—of death—he found the nurse,
The cooling drink, the pillow and the home.

A man of deeds, he did thee all he could,
He gave the wages of his lifetime's labour,
At eventide of life, he took his rest:
In helping those whose need was of the worst.

He gave with liberal hand. Yet richer alms
Of from his eye rolled down—the priceless tear,
Which men of loving soul must often shed
For all the sufferings of their brother men.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The finest remedies in the world for bad legs, old wounds, sores and ulcers. If used according to directions given with them, there is no wound, bad leg, or ulcerous sore however obstinate or long standing, but will yield to their healing and curative pro erties. Numbers of persons who have been patients in several of the large hospitals under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the slightest benefit, have been thoroughly cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. For glandular swellings, tumours, scrofula, and diseases of the skin there is no medicine that can be used with an effect equally salutary. In fact, in the worst forms of disease, dependent in on the condition of the blood, these medicines, used conjointly, are irresistible.

THE TREATMENT OF NATIVE SERVANTS BY ENGLISHMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will allow me, as an old and constant subscriber to your journal, to enter a protest on behalf, I firmly believe, of the majority of your constituents, against the sentiments of the letters signed "A Long Sufferer" and "Toolsee's Master" which you have published. Disgusted as I feel with some of the late outpourings of the native press, I must admit that natives would be perfectly justified in hating and detesting us if there were many of us like your correspondents. I hope and believe, however, that such undisguised brutality is rare. I acknowledge that native servants are sometimes very aggravating and annoying—so are English servants often for that matter—and I can understand a man sometimes losing his temper and striking one of them, though I do not justify such an act. What I cannot understand is a man glorying in the act and deliberately writing to the papers to boast of it. I agree with you in thinking Lord Lytton's minute an ill-judged production and I protest against his version of the law of homicide as strongly as you do. One part of the minute, however, I cordially agree with—viz., that it is "cowardly" to strike natives. Why do we English think it a cowardly act to strike a woman? One reason surely is because women are physically so much weaker than men. If so, then it is cowardly for a big hulking Englishman to strike a native who is not half his weight and does not possess a third part of his physical strength.

But what are we to do, say your correspondents, when our servants don't do as they are told? I ask them what would they do at home under similar circumstances, for English servants often neglect orders and are culpably careless. If either of your correspondents when he goes home is in a position to keep a groom, and the man gets drunk or becomes insolent, will he take a "cane" or "good hunting-crop" and lick him? I trow not. If he tried that game on he would very soon find that he had to defend himself as best he could, and, I fancy, the man who boasts of licking poor Rama or Bappoo would not care to face Bob Jones under such circumstances. I enclose my card and am

A DISGUSTED BRITON.

"INJURED INNOCENCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much interested in reading the extract "Injured Innocence" in your *Gazette* of the 23rd. On showing it to one of my Catholic friends, he was so incredulous as to copy the "little fellow's" reply and say "I don't believe it." Of course I could not argue with a person who does not believe what he sees in the papers; but (would you believe it?) he actually got vexed when I told him "a wilful man must have his own way," though I am sure I said it with the best intention. Don't you think it would be so much nicer if people were to write fuller details of these horrid attempts to pervert our dear innocent children? I do so hope the Bombay correspondent of the *Indian Church Gazette* will write again and tell us when and where this happened, and what was the name of that abominable tract? It is only by bringing such cases home to Roman Catholics, they will learn how shamefully they are deceived. And it will be a real act of charity to warn mothers of the danger their "little ones" run by travelling in tram cars with Roman priests.—Yours, &c.,

THE ANXIOUS MOTHER.

THE COMING MUNICIPAL ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If any further proof were wanted of the crying necessity for a thoroughly revised Municipal Act for Bombay, it is glaringly manifest in your report of the proceedings of the Town Council yesterday.

It is not enough that the much needed Tulsi Water Works have been based upon the most rigid and exhaustive professional investigations, extending over a period of several years. It is not enough that the project thus matured by the Executive Engineer has been thoroughly scrutinized and discussed in all its bearings; and that it has been confirmed in its entirety by the best professional opinions in the Presidency, by the Government Engineers, and by the newly appointed State Engineer for Irrigation and other hydraulic works. It is not enough that notwithstanding the grievous dearth of water in a large part of Bombay, considerably more than a year has been lost, and a large sum of money, too, in sifting a crude, shallow, project that was not worth one moment's attention. It is not enough that after having been subjected to this thrice-crucial ordeal, the Tulsi Water Works have at last been sanctioned, and that the Executive Engineer has been directed to devote the whole of his time to their construction—a duty which in all its magnitude and details will demand the services of at least two more engineers. No! in the face of all this, the two too well known Parsee wet blankets are allowed openly to croak their opposition to the works, and to parade their unblushing assurance by pestering the Executive Engineer with a string of professional questions upon subjects which of course have long since had his closest scrutiny, and which, when answered, they will not understand. And in the face, too, of the excessive and arduous labour that has now devolved upon the Executive Engineer, even the Municipal Commissioner, in a far too pliant spirit, practically concedes to these two Parsee malcontents permission to call upon the the Executive Engineer to abandon his legitimate and important special duty, at the most critical moment for its progress, and to waste his time upon a report on

SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 16th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri gauge 17 feet 10 inches; a good deal of Beli and Ghorabári tapas under water. Embanked road Tatta to Kotri, breached. Rice seedlings in delta damaged by crabs. Insects doing some damage all over Kurrachee and the Hub.

Shikarpur.—Crops well. River 7 inches higher than on same date last year. Water less than last year in inland talukas, Rohri division; in all other parts of the Collectorate pressure of floods greater. Fever still prevalent.

Hyderabad.—River continues high. Agricultural operations favourable. Small-pox in city slightly decreasing, 8 fresh cases. Fever prevalent in southern districts. Cattle-disease in Dero Mobbat and Khandiaro Talukas. Weather cool.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Flood falling daily, weather sultry. Fever prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—Rain ·18, total 9·27; crops suffering from drought. Cholera increasing in city, cases 206, deaths 73.

Kaira.—Rain ·41, total 5·44; much wanted for rice and other crops.

Broach.—Rain ·30, total 16·56; more wanted. Cholera more or less throughout Collectorate.

Surat.—Rain ·83, total 26·15. Eight fatal cholera cases in Bardoli Taluka, two in Mandvi.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia 10 cents, total 9·38; fall very irregular throughout Collectorate, it being only 2·76 at Bhusawal. Failure of kharif crops from 4 to 8 annas anticipated, except in two talukas. Field-labourers nearly starving for want of work, though the prices have but moderately risen. It is contemplated to start special works if no rain falls within the next few days. Fever in Nasirabad, cattle-disease in Pimpalner.

Nasik.—Rain ·18, total 11·72. In some parts early crops nearly dried up, in others rain wanted for sowing. Slight cholera in three talukas.

Tanna.—Rain 1·52, total 63·69; more wanted for agricultural purposes. Cholera in a few villages of Panwel and Bhiwandi Talukas and in Agasi and Kalyan. Small-pox continues in Wara and Bassein Talukas. Transplantation of crops completed in most talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·11, total 5·65. Crops withering for its want, except in Sangamner and Akola. Cholera in seven talukas, cases 202, deaths 82.

Sholapur.—Rain ·19, total 4·77. Much wanted for kharif crops. Cholera decreasing.

Satara.—Rain ·71, total 27·52; more wanted. 88 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Rain ·23, total 24·83; more much wanted. Great scarcity of water in Athni. Cholera decreasing.

Dharwar.—Rain ·12, total 16·81. Early crops fair in western, but withering in eastern talukas. Rain most urgently needed in Nawalgund, Ron, Gadag, Karajgi, and Ranibennur.

Kanara.—Rain at Carwar 1¼ inches, total 82 inches. Three deaths from cholera above ghats.

Kaladgi.—Cholera decreasing.

Rajkot.—Rain ·02, total 10·51. Much wanted. Health good.

Wadhwan.—Crops withering. Cholera in Jhalawad, 7 cases, fatal 4.

Baroda.—Rain ·08, total 20·47. Crops and public health good.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 14th instant). Rain ·40, total 43·89. More wanted throughout Collectorate. Cholera in Alibag Taluka, 7 cases, 2 deaths.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 8th instant). Rain ·87, total 45·55. Its want has retarded transplantation. Two deaths from cholera in Rajapur Taluka.

General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects in Sind fair. Fever prevalent. Rain urgently required throughout the rest of the Presidency.

JAPANESE POLO.

To the Editor of the "New York Herald."

SIR,—The reading of a paragraph in the *Home Journal* of last week, to the effect that a Polo Club had been formed in this city, recalled very pleasant memories of that game which I have so often witnessed in Japan. I believe this manly sport, one of the best calculated to educate eye, nerve and muscle, has been introduced into the United States from England. It has, however, been one of the standard outdoor sports in Japan for centuries past. Instead of borrowing it from the East we might have transferred it from our now nearest Western neighbours, the Japanese.

The name da-kiu (a pronounced as a in ram, kin as kee-oo) applied by the Japanese, means a game of ball on horseback. This game is played in most of the large cities, scrub matches being frequent; but it obtained its full dignity and decorations only in the daimios' capitals, when on specified annual days, after months of practice, the dakiu tournament was witnessed by thousands of spectators amid all the pomp and circumstance of Japanese feudal display.

The finest exhibition of Polo I ever witnessed was in the city of Fukui, in the province of Echizen, a city lying 300 miles west of Tokio (formerly Yedo), where I was then living, having been engaged by the Daimio and feudal government to establish a scientific school on the American principle. On the occasion of the dakiu tournament I was given a seat near the Prince and judges. The ground selected was in front of the Prince's stables, in which there were fifty thoroughbred ponies. The course was a smoothly rolled, sanded space, about 600 feet long, planted at the sides with rows of cryptomenia and fir trees. The width was about 60 feet. The stables occupied half the space north of and parallel to the course. The southern half was a long covered building, with a row of rooms filled with the daimios, ladies and gentlemen in waiting, the judges and scorers, &c. On the opposite side were hundreds, if not thousands of spectators, among whom were about 100 shaven-pated monks, priests and students, all in monastic robes and collars, from the Buddhist monastery near by. Everybody was dressed in his and especially in her best, for the female spectators were very numerous. Black and oblique-eyed beauties, with wondrous glossy capillary architecture and silk gowns and girdles and fans gained immense influence on the handsome young contestants. Most of the players were my own students, young fellows of the samarai or gentry class, of from seventeen to twenty-two, whose eye, hand and nerve had been trained at fencing, wrestling, archery and spear exercises, as well as with bridle and saddle.

At the signal, two hammer tops on the clapperless bell, shaped like Columbus' egg after he had made it stand, the twelve players mounted their ponies, and they rode into the lists, saluted their Prince and the judges. Another, and dividing into two files of six each, the horses faced to the extreme end, on either side of the course, each horseman holding up his soji or spoon made of bamboo, five feet long, with crook or scoop at the end, netted with cord. I saw that it was a game of shinny on horseback.

The two parties were named respectively Genji and Heike, after the two renowned rival military families who struggled for supremacy in Japan during the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries, giving Japan a War of the Roses, which ended in the utter annihilation of the Heike in 1184 at Shimonoseki. The flag of the Genji was white, that of the Heike was red. In the game six players were red lacquered helmets, while those of the other six were white. All had bound up their flowing sleeves tightly under the armpits and their girdles to their loins, for the work in hand was no girl's play.

Two old augers now entered, each with a basket of what appeared to be red and white eggs. These were the balls. They were laid at intervals of two or three feet apart, the white balls in front of the red helmeted players, and the white before the red bats. Two rows of thirty-six balls each thus lay alongside of each player and extending before the leaders a distance of some yards. At the end, whence they had entered, were two wickets of bamboo poles. The wickets stood about twenty feet from each other. The poles of each wicket were four feet apart, and the cord joining them three feet from the ground. By the rules of the game each ball must go over the cord and between the wicket poles, failing to do which the balls falling outside were tossed back into the course. Genji or white wickets were to scoop up and toss the red balls over, and the Heike or reds vice versa. Each was to hinder the other.

At the given signal both parties rode up the lists, slowly at first, picking up and hurling the balls forward toward the goal. When throwing distances they attempted to fling them over the wickets. In a few minutes several balls had gone over, and the upper end of the course was now a pied field, looking something like irregularly picked paper of mint drops. It was now on a dress parade, but a pitched battle and a fiercely contested struggle of excited men, clashing horse gear and bamboo spoons. There a red flips his saddle with his heavy metal stirrups (spurs having unknown) and his steed flashes forward a red ball. He is just about to scoop it up when click goes a white spoon under his, and the ball goes whirling back. There goes a victor whose defiant white helmet gleams like the plume of King Henry of Navarre. He has already flung seven red balls clear over the wicket. He is dashing for an eighth! Who can stop him? He is already shouting his triumph, when, like an arrow, a young red dashes before him. The red spoon missed the mark and the horse's shoulder, striking, his white rival's flank, sends rein and rider rolling over the ground. Quick as lightning white hat leaps nimbly off the saddle and, before his horse is on his hoofs again, scoops up the ball and whirls it over the wicket. A tempest of clapping hands from the ladies and shouts from the men greet the victor, who, without pausing to acknowledge the applause, is in the saddle again, the white lacquer of his helmet as the sun strikes it dazzling his admirers.

A number of lively episodes and passes and some splendid feats of horsemanship fill up the game towards the last. It is evident that in spite of the fine playing of two of the reds the whites have the advantage of coolness and practice. One of the reds has been put *hors du combat* with a bruised right arm and a broken spoon. Nevertheless, the silk for the last ball is at hand. All the balls are over and out—one alone remains. To bag the last ball is even a greater honour than the first. Now for the final tug! Eleven men and horses after one tiny ball! Now backward, now forward, now in mid-air, tossed on the top of the netted sticks like a ball on a fountain jet, now hurled back a dozen horse lengths! See how they dash to it! What a clash and mass of horse legs, manes, heads, gilt saddle flaps, with clanging of metal stirrups, banging of spoons! It reminds one of the battle of the centaurs with the Lapithæ, at the marriage of Hippodamia and Pirithous, the clay group representing which I had so often seen in the old rotunda of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. Snap—a spoon has been crushed by a hoof, and a white hat is ambant but *hors du combat*. Ha! ha! ha! shouts and laughter, and the ball is thrown by a back stroke far on toward the goal. Out dashes another red from the mass of centaurs. His helmet on his shoulders, his top-knot all awry, his hair loose, his face streaming with perspiration, his eye flashing, yet cool and sure of triumph, he defiantly awaits his rivals. The spoon of one is within a foot of the prize, when with a yell he lifts it and sends it flying through and fifty feet beyond the wickets. The applause is tumultuous.

The red helmets have won. The riders now pass by the judges, salute and stall their horses. The copperbrown colored gentlemen adjust dress, hair and toilet, and soon reappear as spectators. The leading white says to me, "You like, teacher? You have so play in your country?" Then I had to say "No." Then I showed him the *Illustrated London News* that it had been introduced into England.

Several other games of Dakiu followed. After the final score the prizes were presented. Of the three played, the crack contestants, the white Genji, won two. The Dakiu presented with his own hands a roll of figured white silk, a gold-embossed helmet, with the armorial bearing of the Genji upon it, a porcelain vase of red Kaga ware, and to the subordinate players scrolls of ornamented Echizen paper, with his autograph written thereon.

At present dakiu is still played in many Japanese cities, but the game lacks the imposing surroundings of feudal display. Its value in affording good exercise, health, enjoyment and discipline to eye, nerve and muscle is exceedingly great. It has all the excitement of war, with only an extremely low per cent of its danger. I am glad that it is to be introduced into our country.—Respectfully yours,

New York, May 10th, 1876. W. E. GRIFFIS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 4TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pera, Commander George Hyde, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Suez with the English mails of the 4th inst. on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Silberger.

FROM BRINDISI.

H E Sir Salar Jung, G C S I
Amber Siddi
Nawab Nizam Yar Gung
Mir Reyasit Ali
Syed Hossein
Dr Williamson
Capt Trevor
Mr and Mrs Oliphant
Gausm Ali
Ghaleb Jung
Mussullum Jung
Syed Ali Khan
Meer Tahawoor Ali
M Mahomed Siddie
Syed Abdool Wahab
Mr H Ogilvie
Mr and Mrs Cornish
Thirty-seven servants.
H. E.'s suite.
H. E.'s wife.
Mr Spry
Mr Maylor
Mr Azim A Khan
Mr Pattison

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Arathoon
Mr H Hackney
Mr T Bowers

FROM ADEN.

Mr G Thornhill
Mr W J Green and servant
Fifteen natives

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, August 4.)

THE Turks are beginning to take the offensive against the Servians, whose only chance of escaping ultimate defeat is said to be mediation of the Powers or anarchy at Constantinople.

Prince Nakita of Montenegro has won a success over Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish general employed on the western frontier of Servia.

The abdication of Sultan Murad is expected hourly.

The Servian Government are much pressed for funds.

The debate on the foreign policy of the Government came off in the two Houses of Parliament on Monday, August 1. In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell brought forward a motion; in the House of Commons motions and amendments were introduced by Mr. Bruce, Mr. Forsyth, and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.

In the Lords Earl Granville, and in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, reviewed the history of the Crimean War, which they justified and contended that the Government had not on the present occasion acted as vigorously and promptly as it should have done in pressing reforms on Turkey.

Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were each successful in vindicating the conduct of the Government.

The Education Bill still blocks the way in the House of Commons. Although it has passed through Committee it is still opposed, but will probably be read a third time tomorrow.

On Tuesday night, August 1, Lord Cavendish made a statement on the Barbadoes question.

Last night extradition was again the theme of discussion in the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor, who had been prevented by a sudden attack of illness from speaking before, defended the conduct pursued by the Government. His was answered by Lord Selborne, and the debate ended in the withdrawal of Earl Granville's motion for progress.

This afternoon the House of Commons will go into committee of supply, when the Suez Canal Question will be discussed.

It is thought that the session may close on the 15th inst. The Ministerial whitebait dinner takes place on Wednesday next, Aug. 9.

In Alexandria there is an attempt at a revolutionary agitation against the Khedive.

Sir Salar Jung left London on Tuesday, August 1. Yesterday, August 3, he quitted Paris. He will remain a day in Milan, and goes thence to Brindisi, where he will embark to arrive at Bombay on the 21th in order to re-enter Hyderabad on the 27th. The *Times* of this morning contains in the telegraphic despatch overnight an interesting account of Sir Salar Jung's sayings in the French capital.

The inquiry into the Bravo case continues. The examination of Mrs. Cox has ended and that of Mrs. Bravo has begun. The most important fact elicited in the evidence is the nature of the intimacy between Mrs. Bravo and Dr. Gully.

The *Lancet* announces that the manner in which Sir W. Gull gave his evidence, and the difference which it involved between him and Dr. George Johnson, have been referred to the President and the Censors of the College of Physicians, the Sitting tribunal for the adjudication of questions medico-ethical.

The weather has suddenly changed from heat and sunshine to wind and wet.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. H. T. Vincent, Bo. C.S. Maj-Gen. W. S. Aslett, R.M.L.I.; Lady Augusta Fitzclarence; Admiral F. W. Pennell; H. Mills, Esq., D.L. and J.P. for Hereford.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 31.

THE Turkish Debate was opened by Mr. Bruce, who moved a Resolution declaring that the Government, while maintaining the respect due to existing Treaties, should exercise all their influence with the view of securing the common welfare and equal treatment of the various races and religions which are under the authority of the Sublime Porte.

Mr. Hanbury, in seconding the Resolution, maintained that at present, at least, Turkey was the only Power which we could trust with the keys of Asia and our Colonies.

Mr. Forsyth moved an amendment declaring it to be the duty of the Government to obtain adequate and effectual guarantees for good and impartial government, irrespective of race and creed.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, who had also given notice of an Amendment expressing regret that the Government had not made a counter-proposition to the Berlin Memorandum, explained that he had no intention of moving a vote of censure, and entered into a lengthy and discursive criticism on the policy of the Government as revealed in the Papers.

Mr. Gladstone rose, as the sole surviving member of Parliament who was responsible for the Crimean War, to justify that war, and to show that its results afforded a means of dealing with this crisis. First of all, however, he corrected Mr. Bright's misapplication of the occasion of the use of Lord Clarendon's celebrated phrase "drifting into war." The object of the war was the defence of the Turkish Empire from outward attack and against corruption and dissolution from within, and the particular points to which our attention was directed were the navigation of the Danube, the Russian preponderance in the Black Sea, the position of the Principalities, and the separate protection of the Christians claimed by Russia. On all these points Russia was worsted, and so reduced in her resources that the terror of Russia was not now the bugbear. Her best friends, indeed, were the alarmists who implanted in the minds of the Christian population the notion that Russia was as powerful as ever to assist them. The result of the war was to substitute a collective protection for the particular protection claimed by the Russians; and we also acquired a moral right diplomatically to interfere and to remonstrate with the Sultan. The promises made by the Turkish Government at that time had never been fulfilled, not so much from impotence, and this Mr. Gladstone enforced by quotations from Lord Derby and Lord Stratford. On this point and on the Turkish atrocities Mr. Gladstone expatiated at considerable length. Proceeding to criticize the conduct of the Government, he blamed them for not protesting vigorously against the attempt of the Three Powers to assume to themselves the initiative in dealing with Turkey. They seemed also to have forgotten that they had acquired the moral right of remonstrance with the Government; and he found fault with the way in which the Fleet had been sent to Besika Bay. It was an error, too, to have rejected the Berlin Memorandum without having some counter-project of our own. As for the future, the first thing to be done was to restore the European concert, for without that nothing could be accomplished, and this, he hoped, would be followed by measures conceived in the spirit and advancing in the direction of self-government. The application of the principle of local administration had been successful in other parts of the Turkish Empire, principally in the Principalities. He was in favour of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and, believing that the prolongation of hostilities could be of no use to the Porte, he hoped that no time would be lost in this concerted action.

Mr. Disraeli commented on the vague character of the Motion and Amendments, which expressed no opinion, but rather a sentiment, and remarked that as the conduct of the Government was not censured, he would not defend, but merely explain it from the beginning. The policy of the British Government was throughout a policy of non-interference, and that was the reason why, until earnestly pressed by Turkey, we refused to join in the Andrassy Note. No doubt, when we refused to sanction the Berlin Memorandum, we were in an isolated position; but it ended in the other five Powers coming over to our policy of neutrality. The Government refused to sanction the Berlin Memorandum because they knew that the Turks could not possibly carry out the promises they were asked to give; and at the end of the Memorandum there was a mention of ulterior measures which would have led to occupation. As for Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that we should have been ready with a counter-project, nothing could be more unwise than to make propositions which we had no means of carrying out. The despatch of the Fleet to Besika Bay, Mr. Disraeli explained in the concluding portion of his speech which follows :—

Mr. Disraeli.—But let us see what actually happened. No one with the papers before him can deny that the statement of Lord Derby is accurate. There can be no doubt that the English Ambassador, alarmed at the state of affairs at Constantinople, joined with the representatives of the different Powers there who agreed to take conjoint action and determined that the best course that could be adopted was to send for their respective squadrons in the Mediterranean and have them brought into Turkish waters. Our Mediterranean squadron at that moment was not very strong. Three of our ships arrived in Besika Bay, and the squadrons of the other nations were soon established there also. The state of affairs at Constantinople at that moment was most critical. In that country, which has been the scene of some of the most violent actions in history, I do not know that there ever was a period of greater danger or one which was so indefinite and had caused such general alarm and terror. After the arrival of the ships in Besika Bay that condition of affairs grew worse from day to day—I must say, however, for our English Ambassador in Constantinople that he always took a more sanguine and courageous view of the state of affairs than his colleagues did, and that he did not believe from his observation that there was any fear of the religious feud between the Mussulmans and the Christians which was generally accepted as impending, and which so alarmed many; but he warned the Government that we must be prepared for startling events. There were, however, risings at the moment an anxiety, a dread, and a general apprehension, the nature of which was communicated by our Ambassador to the Government. This, then, was the state of things we had to consider. Whatever might have been the hopes of Sir Henry Elliot, the general opinion of people of great experience seems to have been that some rising in the city of Constantinople was to be expected. There were rumours afloat; no one knew exactly what they meant. Sometimes it was that there was to be an invasion of Constantinople at the instigation of the Sultan himself; sometimes, that there was to be a domestic revolution. We know very well that these waters had in time of public disturbance ever been the scene of sudden and startling events (hear, hear), and we felt that three ships in Besika Bay were under the circumstances but a very scanty protection, when, perhaps, you might have an insurrection stirred up in Salonica or on the coast of Syria, which was completely denuded of any protection whatever. We thought therefore, that the time had arrived when we ought to take care that the Mediterranean Squadron should be somewhat more powerful than it was then (Hear, hear) Let us look at what is the policy of England. The policy of England has ever been that the Mediterranean Sea should ever be considered as one of the great highways of our Empire (hear, hear) and we have always held, and do hold it, that the waters of that sea and all the waters connected with it should be free and secure. When we are asked what is our policy, our policy is to secure those great results. We will, then, under these circumstances, we felt it our duty to increase the strength of the Mediterranean Squadron. We felt that we should not be doing our duty to our country if we left great events to happen and our interests to be protected only by two or three ships. It is quite true that it was originally at the invitation of the united Ministers of the Great Powers that the Mediterranean Squadron and other squadrons repaired to these waters. It is not true that we had to consider our position at that moment; and it is also true that it was the unanimous conclusion of the Cabinet that it was our duty to see that the power of England should be more efficiently represented. (Cheers.) It was no threat to any one. (Hear, hear.) The Mediterranean Fleet is the symbol and the guarantee of our power. We never conceived that we had to that part of the world great interests which we must protect and never relinquish, and it was no threat to any particular Power that we said at such a moment that the Mediterranean Fleet, which is the guarantee and the symbol of our authority, should be there, that the world should know, whatever might happen, there should be no great change in the distribution of territories in that part of the world without the knowledge and consent of England. (Prolonged cheers.) I do not call that a threat to any Power, and I cheerfully agree with the right hon. gentleman who has just addressed us as to the conduct of those whom I will still, notwithstanding his criticism, call the allies of our Sovereign throughout this matter. When I spoke the first night of the Session on the Address, and made some reference to the Andrassy Note, the noble Lord the leader of the Opposition intimated, though not in a very decided manner, a fear that perhaps Her Majesty's Government had interfered too much, and argued that some dangerous consequences might ensue. But I said I had the utmost confidence in the Great Powers—I was not ashamed to say that I believed in their entire sincerity, and I have not changed that opinion after six eventful months. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the Governments of Russia and Austria have from the first sincerely and unreservedly endeavoured to terminate these disturbances in Turkey. (Hear, hear.) They felt that it was their interest to do so, and they have been most anxious to maintain the *status quo*. But unfortunately the world consists not merely of Emperors and Governments; it consists also of secret societies and revolutionary committees (hear, hear), and secret societies and revolutionary committees have been unceasing at work in these affairs, and they do bring about in an Empire like Turkey most unexpected consequences, which may have a most injurious effect on British interests. When we are told that we sent our fleet to the Dardanelles in order to maintain the Turkish Empire I deny it. It was not to maintain the Turkish Empire, and the Turkish Government were never deceived upon that point. They were frequently informed from the first—as will be seen from the instructions to Sir H. Elliot on the accession of the new Sultan—they were told they must reform their course and conduct; they must fulfil their engagements and obligations, and that our arrival in their waters was to maintain the interests of England and the British Empire, not to bolster up any power that was falling from its own weakness. (Hear.) The Turkish Government is engaged at this moment in a civil war, but I cannot say that I have seen any cause at present why we should suddenly interfere. The right hon. gentleman used the expression "prompt interference;" but at the same time he tells us he had nothing himself to propose. We are to maintain the territorial integrity of Turkey; but in my opinion it would be in the long run a very unsatisfactory interference if you did not know when you entered what you wished to accomplish. (A laugh.) Her Majesty's Government have shown no indisposition to avoid the liabilities which a great country like England must not shrink from. (Cheers.) I am perfectly aware of our duties not merely arising from Treaties into which the country has entered, but the duties generally which we owe to civilization; you cannot, however, settle these things by making speeches at public dinners. That is not the way in which it is possible to encounter matters of such difficulty as are now agitating Europe. I cannot see, so far as I can see my conduct, that the Government have taken any course in those proceedings but such as the interests of this country required, and we have certainly not committed the country to any rash undertaking. We have said from the first that we were in favour of non-interference; we have said from the first that we should observe a strict neutrality if that strict neutrality were observed by others. There has been a difference of opinion between us and the other Powers; there has been a consultation; and in what has it all ended? It has all ended by the other Powers adopting our policy. They have all, in a manner most unmistakeable, admitted that non-interference is the policy that ought to be pursued, and that neutrality is the process they ought to follow. When I say that I am by the right hon. gentleman that we have lost our position in the European concert, I am bound to say that is not the opinion of Her Majesty's Government. I believe the other Powers are most ready and prepared to act with us. I have no doubt when the opportunity offers we shall find ourselves in that position which becomes the dignity of this country, and we shall have every opportunity which is desired to contribute to the general welfare of the world. The course which we have taken is the one which we believe we were called upon to pursue for the sake of our interests, and for the sake of our empire; it was the course which, in the second place, we were called upon to pursue because we believed it was most conducive to the maintenance of peace, and thirdly, also the one which we believed would lead to the progressive improvement of the population of the Turkish Empire. If there is to be nothing but confusion, if we are to have nothing but struggles and war, if secret societies and revolutionary committees are to ride rampart over those fair provinces, I shall cordially deplore such a result as much as gentlemen who attack me very often for my want of sympathy with the sufferers by imaginary atrocities. I must say I have greater confidence than some have in the sense and prudence of Governments. I cannot believe that the scenes which have taken place during the last six months in these Turkish provinces can be maintained, and when the occasion arrives we shall be ready to take our responsible part in what I hope may be the pacification of these countries, their advancement in civilization, and their general improvement. But I agree with the right hon. gentleman who has just addressed us, our task is not an easy one. Hitherto we have experienced the generous confidence of Parliament, and I hope I may say, notwithstanding the criticism of the right hon. gentleman, after the six months have now passed, Parliament having had ample opportunity of examining and criticising our conduct, the general opinion of Parliament, and, I believe, the general opinion of the country, is that we have not been remiss in our duty. I know the difficulties which now await us. I know that for some time to come we cannot rely upon that which has been our main reliance—the sustaining power of Parliament—under many difficulties of late. But if we feel that we have the confidence of our countrymen, great as may be the difficulties we may have to encounter—immense as may be the responsibility of public men under such circumstances—we shall not shrink from doing our duty. And I trust that in fulfilling it we shall not disappoint the expectations of the country. (Loud cheers.)

THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

(*From the "Times" Correspondent.*)

PARIS, JULY 31.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the *Figaro*, furnished with an Imperial Firman, has been to Philippopoli and Adrianople, from thence to Sofia, whence he has sent a letter dated the 11th of July, which appeared on the 29th. On the following day a letter without date came to complete the narrative, leaving a considerable margin for exaggeration in these otherwise very striking accounts, which, however, are given for the most part on hearsay. One cannot pass over the passages in which the author says, "I have seen;" one cannot suppose that a man, however easily his imagination may be impressed, would dare to print in a widely-circulated paper imaginary acts as if he had seen them. Even admitting that these acts, described by a rather excited narrator, may be somewhat coloured, there is enough to demand attention. If only a small part of the story of these massacres, pillagings, hangings, burnings, drownings, and ravishings is true, it is enough to make people, in the name of humanity, insist on an end being put to such proceedings, not only for the present, but also by guarantees for the future. When a nation is in a state of decomposition advanced enough for it to be impossible to prevent them, it must expect that the whole world, irrespective of political tendencies, will unite in a common effort to suppress such horrible debauchery and cruelty. If, on the other hand, all this is false, or even if it is so exaggerated that one can reduce the whole array of stories of which I have spoken to a few deplorable, but almost, alas! inevitable excesses on the part of a soldiery intoxicated by the ardour of repression, this ought to be clearly known, and not only should the Porte be absolved from the accusations heaped on it, but the whole civilized world which shares the terrible responsibility, should be acquitted of it. For this reason I will mention some of the acts which the writer professes to have beheld, or to have learnt from eye-witnesses. At Adrianople, he says, he has seen a Bulgarian hung up by the Zaptiehs on the waning of a shop, and these same Zaptiehs drove along with their muskets two other Bulgarians, whom they pretended to want to hang before some of the finest shops, the owners of which gave the unfortunates drinks money to induce them to hang them elsewhere. The poor wretches were thus led through the whole town, amid hooting, insult, and maltreatment—all this in execution of a sentence which had simply condemned them to be hung. The writer also says that he has seen Batak, a Christian village of 350 houses, between Philippopoli and Pazarchyk. Of this village, one of the most flourishing in Bulgaria, not a wall is left standing, and of its 2,000 inhabitants there only remain 150 old people and children :—

"Not an able-bodied man or woman is left. All the men have been killed and all the women who escaped the massacre have been led into slavery beyond the Balkans by the Christian renegades, more ferocious than the Mussulmans themselves who hastened to the prey. The children who wandered about bewildered in the country have been taken and sold at an average price of 50 piastres, rather more than 11f.; the little girls, those who were pretty, have been taken to Constantinople to be disposed of in the secret markets which still exist."

I pass by what the writer reports on the authority of others as to 120 villages having been served in the same way, and will notice only what he asserts he has himself seen. Speaking of the prisoners at Philippopoli, he says :—

"There are still 1,200 of them. They have been scattered about, a strong chain running from one to the other, and being fastened to the wall at intervals. Their whole food consists of 16 centimes' worth of bread. They have never been allowed to change their linen, and live amid great filth. Relatives bring them a little food, and are then sometimes chained with the others. The fact occurred during my stay. A woman in rags came to complain at the Consulate of her second son having been kept with an older one, to whom he had gone to take a little food begged in the town. The Governor has firmly refused to let the Consuls visit these improvised prisons."

I quote the above only because the correspondent, M. Ivan de Wocestine, says he has seen what he describes, and because the public is anxious to know whether it is true or false. I will not dwell on several passages in which, with almost clumsy persistency, the writer conveys an impression that the English Commission of Inquiry which has set out will not tell the whole truth. This is evidently a precaution, allowing us to hope that the writer is conscious of exaggeration, and wishes beforehand to lessen the effect of the declarations which will reduce his stories to their real proportions. England, whose powerful public opinion has such weight in the Councils of the world, will at length take the steps necessary to show all civilized nations the real truth as to the events which have passed in Bulgaria.

SIR SALAR JUNG IN PARIS.

(*From the "Times" Correspondent.*)

PARIS, August 3.

SIR SALAR JUNG left Paris this morning. He will remain a day in Milan. Thence he goes to Brindisi, where he will embark to arrive at Bombay on the 24th, in order to re-enter Hyderabad on the 27th. During the two days the Minister of Hyderabad has passed in Paris, he has been able to take a glance at the principal sights and to get an idea of the city which Victor Hugo has baptized "the brain of the world." Sir Salar Jung, who is gifted with a real power of observation, does not appear to have thought the ambitious metaphor of the French poet justified. He had been much struck with the serene aspect and the incessant activity of London, which has left in his mind the recollection of the capital of a people with a steady destiny, while Paris seemed to him to have been created for pleasure rather than for enduring and serious enterprises. Nevertheless, like all foreigners, he was struck by the marvels of the capital of France, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysees, the Bridges, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Bois de Boulogne. Yesterday his Excellency visited, among other buildings, Notre Dame, where he was much struck by one of the persons charged with exhibiting what is called the "treasure" showing him the coronation robe of the first Emperor, and adding "This is the robe Napoleon I. wore at his coronation, and which the Emperor Napoleon IV., at present in England, will wear when he comes over to his coronation." "One must never say this or that will occur, nor call any one King who cannot dwell in his own country," replied Sir Salar, philosophically. He seemed much interested in the adventures of the Colonne Vendome. The justice of his observations during his excursions struck everybody with him. In the evening he went to the Opera and witnessed with great interest the representation of *La Juive*. He admired, above all the magnificent staircase, which is the chief charm of the building. It was very interesting to see, on the one hand, the Indian Minister and his suite, with sustained attention following the vicissitudes in the complicated libretto with which it was attempted to explain the thread of the story to them, while, on the other hand, it was precisely themselves on whom the principal attention of the public was fixed, giving rise to the strangest and most diverting suppositions. For instance, behind Sir Salar Jung some one said he was an Oriental prince who had revolted, escaped from Turkish captivity and been wounded in doing so. Many other such solutions of more or less ingenious absurdity were made. I may remark here that France has constructed an Opera-house which has cost 35,000,000f., and which still requires an annual subsidy of 600,000f. or 800,000f. Well, I am told, it has kept people running about for two days to find a box at any price in order that this Indian Prince might be present at a performance before leaving Europe. It has not occurred to the Ministry to reserve, in a city which is a kind of universal caravansary, the power of doing the honours of the National Opera to one of the distinguished guests who have come to visit the "brain of the world." It is a strange and vexatious omission.

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